CLOSED SHELF
25 1967

The People's Korea

No. 341 EVERY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1967 (1961年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

Greetings from Foreign Leaders on DPRK Birthday

Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK received telegrams of greetings from leaders of the socialist countries and newly independent countries, and from international organizations and social bodies of various countries on the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to recent KCNA reports.

The Korean leaders received the following telegram of greetings from Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the DRV National Assembly and Pham Van Dong, Premier of the DRV Government.

On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we, in the name of the Vietnamese people, the Vietnam Workers' Party, the National Assembly and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and in our own name, extend warmest felicitations to you and, through you, to the entire fraternal Korean people, the Korean Workers' Party, the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the past 19 years, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the heroic Korean people have developed their tradition of undaunted and steadfast revolution, defeated the extremely atrocious aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists and their satellite countries and won glorious victory. Developing to a high degree the spirit of self-reliance, the Korean people have made long strides on the path of socialist construction. The great achievements recorded by the Korean people in the past years have turned the northern half of the country into a powerful socialist state, thus contributing an important part to the growth of the might of the socialist camp and strongly encouraging the national liberation struggle and the cause of defence of world peace.

At present, in face of the plan of brazen war provocation of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppets, the Korean people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, are heightening their vigilance, actively pushing ahead with economic construction and developing culture while reinforcing their national defence, ready to smash all adventurous plans of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

With the profound sentiments of comrades-in-arms sharing the same fate of national division and struggling against the common enemy—the U.S. imperialist aggressors—the Vietnamese people resolutely support the just and certainly victorious struggle of the entire Korean people to drive the U.S imperialists out of South Korea and settle by themselves the problem of reunifying their country on the basis of democracy, without foreign interference.

The Vietnamese people are greatly rejoiced to note that in the struggle for the independence and reunification of their fatherland, for the unity of the socialist camp and of the international communist and workers' movement, the fraternal friendship and genuine cooperation in all fields between the Vietnamese and Korean peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have developed more and more fruitfully. The Korean people's resolute and wholehearted support to the Vietnamese people in the fight against the U.S. aggressors, for national salvation constitutes a boundless and tremendous encouragement for the entire Vietnamese people.

On this occasion, we once again sincerely thank the fraternal Korean people, the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government for their resolute support and valuable and heartfelt assistance.

May the militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the Vietnamese and Korean peoples strengthen and develop with every passing day.

Meanwhile, Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, received the telegrams of greetings from the following leaders.

*L. **Brezhnev**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; **N. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and **A. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

*Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic.

*Dr. **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, and Major **Fidel Castro Ruz**, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba.

*Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; **Edward Ochab**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; and **Jozef Cyrankiewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Minister of the Polish People's Republic.

*Antonin Novotny, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; and **Jozef Lenart**, Premier of the Government of the CSR.

*Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; Prof. and Dr. **Johannes Dieckmann**, President of the People's Chamber of the GDR; and Prof. and Dr. **Erich Correns**, Chairman of the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany.

* **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; **Pal Losonczi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; and **Jeno Fock**, Prime Minister of the Hungarian Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government.

*Nicolae Caeusescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party; **Chivu Stoica**, Chairman of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic; and **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSR.

*Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party; **Haxhi Lleshi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic; and **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the APR.

*Todov Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic; and **Georgi Traikov**, President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

*Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic; and **Z. Sambu**, President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the MPR.

*Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the National Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

*Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

*Alphonse Massamba-Debat, President of the Brazzaville Congo.

*Taher Yahya, Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq.

Dr. Nureddin Attassi, Head of the State of the Arab Republic of Syria.

*Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia.

*Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic.

*Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

*Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea.

*Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat and vice-Premier of the National Union Government of Laos.

*Suharto, Acting President of the Republic of Indonesia.

Furthermore, Kim Il Sung, Premier of the DPRK Cabinet and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, receieved telegrams of greetings from the following international and national organizations.

*The Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

*Dr. Melba Ernandes Chairman of the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with South Vietnam.

*Uon Luin, Chairman of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association.

*Kunisuke Nagano, President of the Japan-Korea Association; and Masaharu Hatanaka, Chairman of its Board of Directors.

*Ahmed El Shukeiry, Chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

*Abdul Qawi Makawi, Secretary General of the Front for Liberation of the Occupied South Yemen.

*Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands.

*The Japanese-Korean Friendship People's Mission.

Greetings to KWP from JCP and NLFA

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party received telegrams of greetings from the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party and the Executive Secretariat of the National Liberation Front of Algeria on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The telegram from the CC of the Japan Communist Party reads in part:

Over the last 19 years the Korean people, under the leadership of the indomitable Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, have fought against imperialist aggression, inheriting the glorious traditions of the protracted revolutionary struggle, and thus defended the achievements of the Korean revolution by defeating U.S. imperialism in its aggressive war against Korea, have converted the northern half of Korea into a solid outpost of independence and peace, democracy and socialism through an unyielding struggle and won a brilliant victory in the work of enhancing in general the living standard of the people.

Today the Korean working class and the Korean people, guided by Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are resolutely opposing the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam and playing an ever more active role for the development and strengthening of the international anti-imperialist united action and united front, while stepping up socialist construction, holding high the banner of self-reliance.

Our Party fully supports the struggle of the Korean people in its entirety and once again expresses sincere friendly feeling and respect of the whole Party to the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people.

Reaction of World's Peoples to Premier Kim Il Sung's Article

The article "Let us step up the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle" contributed by Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the first issue of "Tri-continental," the theoretical organ of the Organization of Solidarity with Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, is causing great repercussions among the people of the world.

According to a report from Phnom Penh, Cambodian paper **"Phnom Penh Press"** printed on Sept. 5 the full text of the article "Let us step up the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle" contributed to the inaugural number of the "Tri-continental," theoretical organ of the Organization of Solidarity with Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, by Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK.

Indonesian papar **"Suluh Marhaen"** carried on Sept. 7 a detailed gist of the article together with a photograph of Premier Kim Il Sung, it is reported from Djakarta.

The **"Revolution Africane,"** the organ of the Algerian National Liberation Front, carried a detailed summary of the article "Let us step up the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle" by Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, which was published in the first issue of the organ of the Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The paper printed portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung together with the gist.

Yoshitaro Hirano, President of the Japan Peace Committee, said in his statement: The article of Premier Kim Il Sung is an extremely important article clearly indicating the correct line of struggle the world people should follow under the present complex situation. He continued:

The guiding article of Premier Kim Il Sung calling for the formation of a broad anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front today when the U.S. imperialists are frantically expanding aggressive war in all parts of the world and cunningly scheming to disrupt the revolutionary struggle and peace- and independence-movements of the peoples has tremendous weight and strikes a responsive chord because it comes from the Korean people and the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, who are winning victory in their consistent confrontation with U.S. imperialism.

In his statement, **Makoto Ito**, Director of the Standing Committee of the Japan Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, observed: Premier Kim Il Sung's article is calling for strengthening the international anti-imperialist joint action and united front in plain words and in a persuasive manner. I should like to advise the Japanese, especially the members of the Japan Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity to read the article.

Philospher **Kenjuro Yanagida** said: The article of Premier Kim Il Sung clarified the historic significance of the national liberation movement in modern world history.

This article published by Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party which is advancing in theory and practice, in the foremost ranks of the world Marxist-Leninist Parties in the struggle against Right and Left opportunism, is now drawing the attention of the world and its international impact is growing with each passing day.

I am convinced that Premier Kim Il Sung's article is a most pertinent, concrete application of Marxism-Leninism to the current international situation and is of highest level in the present world in theory and practice.

DPRK Birthday Celebrated Throughout World

The 19th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sept. 9, 1967), the national day of the Korean people, is being celebrated in socialist and newly independent countries of the world.

A mass rally celebrating the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held at the Havana Open-Air Theatre on Sept. 7.

It was attended by more than 5,000 representatives of all social circles and working people of Cuba. Foreign Minister Raul Roa and Communication Minister Jesus Montane, Members of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party, were present.

Invited to attend the rally were Ambassador Chang Jung Hwan and staff members of the Korean Embassy in Havana and Korean citizens in the city. Diplomatic envoys of various countries were among the attendants.

The rally was addressed by Korean Ambassador Chang Jung Hwan and Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa.

Foreign Minister Raul Roa said that the Korean people came to have their glorious fatherland one sees today thanks to the heroic anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle waged for a long period by the Korean communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people.

Saying that great achievements had been made in Korea thanks to the correct policy of the Korean Workers' Party, he continued:

The Korean Workers' Party is a party most independent in the world. This Party adheres to a most steadfast and resolute stand. Korea and Cuba are brothers. The Parties of the two countries always take the same stand in the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Raul Roa recalled what Raul Castro, vice-Premier and Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, said at the Pyongyang mass rally held in October of last year, welcoming the Party and Government delegation of the Republic of Cuba. Pointing to the one and the same stand of Korea and Cuba, Raul Castro said: "If anyone wants to know what Comrade Fidel Castro thinks about the basic problems of our times, ask Comrade Kim Il Sung. Then you will have the answer."

Saying that Korea, Vietnam and Cuba are comrades-in-arms standing in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, he declared that no matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists might try, they could never subdue these peoples.

The meeting was followed by a performance of Cuban artists.

A photo exhibition "The struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification" opened in Havana on Sept. 8 under the auspices of the Cuban National Committee of Culture marking the 19th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Meanwhile, in the USSR, China, the DRV, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Algeria, Guinea, Mali, Ceylon and etc., were held meetings and receptions celebrating the DPRK birthday, and had photo exhibitions on the "Struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification."

At the meetings the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction since the founding of the DPRK were introduced and fraternal solidarity was expressed with the Korean people in the struggle to accomplish the cause of the country's reunification.

Sojourn of Ceylonese Friendship Delegation

The delegation of the Sri Lanka-Korea Friendship Association on visit to Korea inspected on Sept. 5 cultural establishments in Pyongyang.

The guests visited in the morning the Memorial Hall of Patriotic War of Liberation. They reviewed the history of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle waged for 15 years in the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule and expressed deep admiration at the outstanding leadership and brilliant strategy and tactics of Premier Kim Il Sung who led the Korean revolution to victory.

The delegation visited on Sept. 9 Mankyungdai and laid wreaths reverently at the graves of grand parents and parents of Premier Kim Il Sung.

The guests went to inspect factories and educational establishments in Hamheung and rural villages in the adjacent area.

Korean Ambassador to Mauritania Appointed

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK appointed Choi Sang Mook Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Korea-Cuba Protocol on Commodity Delivery Inked

The 1968 protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities between Korea and Cuba was signed on Sept. 11 in Havana.

Under the protocol Korea will supply Cuba with tools, farm implements, rolled steel of various kinds, and necessaries, foodstuffs, mineral ores and other commodities and Cuba will provide Korea with sugar, rope, nickel and other commodities.

Sudanese Journalists Delegation In Pyongyang

A delegation of Sudanese journalists arrived in Pyongyang on the afternoon of Sept. 12 by plane to visit Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

The three-member delegation is led by Saleh Orabi, Proprietor and Editor-in-Chief of Sudanese Arabic weekly "Telegraph."

Against the background of the azure skies fluttering are big pieces of the bright-colored national flags of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, hoisted on the rooftop of the buildings of the City of Pyongyang, to celebrate its 19th founding day.

Malian Paper on

Outstanding Leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung

The August 15 issue of Malian paper "Lessor" carried an article under the title "Celebration of Korea's Liberation Day" on the 22nd anniversary of the August 15 Liberation of Korea.

Stressing that the Korean people have opened in the past 22 years following the Liberation an era of prosperity unprecedented in the history of their nation, the article said:

On this significant day, the Korean people extend boundless respects and glory to Premier Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and outstanding leader of the Korean people, who personally founded the anti-Japanese guerrillas and victoriously hewed the path ahead of the Korean revolution by leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years, shouldering the destiny of the Korean people, in the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule, thus bringing the freedom and happiness of today.

Pointing to the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and the sagacity of the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the article continued:

In the arduous days when the fascist terror of Japanese imperialism reached its zenith, the Korean people pinned all their hopes and expectations on Premier Kim Il Sung, looking up to him as the great leader of the Korean revolution and the outstanding leader of the Korean people, sincerely desired to be his soldiers with absolute trust and respect and rose up as one in the sacred war for liberating the fatherland along the road indicated by him.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas and revolutionary masses, rallied close around the leader with one mind and one will, fought in one body helping and pushing ahead each other, upholding the red banner of the revolution, made brilliant revolutionary exploits in the flames of this struggle and won in the end the liberation of the fatherland.

The raging flames which flared up in the skies over Bochunbo, struck terror into the Japanese imperialist bandits. On June 4 of 1937 anti-Japanese guerrillas commanded by Marshal Kim Il Sung ambushed and completely destroyed the "impregnable Bochunbo fortress" occupied by the Japanese imperialists (the Marshal, center: this statue of the attack unit was set up on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the victory).

In the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the organizational and ideological preparations for founding a Marxist-Leninist party were made and rich and precious revolutionary exploits and experiences were accumulated in founding the revolutionary armed forces, establishing a people's regime and forming an anti-Japanese national united front. And such Marxist-Leninist ideas as the ideas of *Juche*, indomitable revolutionary spirit, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism were established and the traditions of revolutionary work methods and popular work style created.

The article stressed that it is the greatest happiness and pride for the Korean people to have such revolutionary traditions.

Referring to the enormous achievements made by the Korean people in the northern half of the country under the wise leadership of the Party and the leader, the article said that they have set up an invulnerable self-defence system to firmly defend the revolutionary gains in the northern half of the country from any encroachment of the enemy, by successfully fulfilling the policy on stepping up economic construction in parallel with defence buildup in the recent years.

Quoting the words of Marshal Kim Il Sung at the Conference of the Korean Workers' Party that "The greatest task confronting the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people at the present stage is to accomplish the country's unification and the triumph of the revolution on a nationwide scale," the article emphasized that the ever-victorious Party led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, the steel-like unity and solidarity between the Party and the people, the powerful self-supporting national economy and invincible revolutionary armed forces are the mighty wherewithal for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and accomplishing the self-dependent reunification of the country and for winning the nationwide victory of the revolution and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

DPRK Supported: over Korean Question

World Opinion Blasts U.S.

As was already reported, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on Aug. 21 a statement in vehement condemnation of the criminal attempt of the U.S. imperialists to illegally bring the "Korean question" before the U.N. General Assembly. Fully supporting the statement, many countries of the world are resolutely denouncing the U.S. for the heinous scheme to put the "Korean question" on the agenda of the 22nd session of the U.N. General Assembly and unanimously demanding that the U.N. disband at once the "UNCURK" and take measures to force U.S. troops to pull out of South Korea.

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement on Aug. 25 sharply denouncing the U.S. imperialists for planning to illegally bring the "Korean issue" before the 22nd U.N. General Assembly session.

Declaring that the Government of the DRV fully supports the just stand expounded in the Aug. 21, 1967 statement of the Government of the DPRK, the statement stressed:

The reunification of Korea is an internal affair of the Korean people and must be settled by the Korean people themselves. The United Nations has no right whatsoever to intervene in the Korean question. The U.N. must cancel all its illegal resolutions on the sending of "U.N. forces" to Korea and on the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The statement went on: The U.N. must disband at onee the said "Commission" and take measures to demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. This is the prerequisite to a correct settlement of the Korean problem in keeping with the reality in Korea and the legitimate interests of the Korean people and of peace in Asia and the world.

The recent issues of Soviet papers *"Pravda," "Izvestiya,"* and *"Sovetskaya Rossiya"* carried reports on the statement of the DPRK Government and demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

"Trybuna Ludu" of Poland carried a report on the statement of the DPRK Government under the title "Government of the DPRK flays provocative scheme of U.S." The paper quoted the statement as saying "The Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves without interference of any outside forces after withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea."

"Neues Deutschland" of Germany and many other newspapers, "ADN" News Agency reported on the statement of the DPRK Government and denounced the U.S. aggressors for their provocative acts along the military demarcation line of Korea. They unanimously pointed out that the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea is a prerequisite for durable peace in Korea and solution of the Korean question.

Hungarian paper *"Nepszabadsag"* and Mongolian paper *"Unen"* also carried a report respectively on the statement.

According to a report from Damascus, Syrian paper *"Al Saorah"* introduced the Government statement of the DPRK under the headline "The DPRK Government issues statement condemning U.S. imperialism." It was subtitled "DPRK demands the realization of the reunification of the country by way of forcing U.S. troops out of South Korea and establishing a unifed all-Korea government."

Under the headline "The Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves," Algerian paper *"El. Moudjahid"* carried a gist of the DPRK Government statement.

The Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat issued a statement on Aug. 25 in denunciation of the criminal attempt of the U.S. imperialists again to put the "Korean question" on the agenda of the 22nd session of the U.N. General Assembly

CORRECTIONS

On page 2, column 4 on page 1, col. 5, the 340... People's Korea, should be on page 2, col. 1; the Red Gross meeting, on page 4, col. 1, the same issue, should be the Red Cross meeting.

Japanese Gov't Must Refrain from

Koreans here in Japan are now unfolding daily mounting campaigns to get their university, the only highest-level institute for their democratic and national education in this country, legally authorized by the Japanese authorities concerned.

Needless to invoke the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international practices, overseas citizens of any sovereign state have the right to practise education in their own language and according to their national traditions. Particularly, for the justness of its content and objectives, Koreans' democratic and national education has been enjoying unreserved support and encouragement not only from broad sections of the Japanese people, but also from honest-minded people of all the world. Thus, many sections of the Japanese people have come to take active part in the struggle for the authorization of Korean University.

Despite this fact, however, the Japanese Government is now trying nearly all the untried to frustrate any move favouring the earliest realization of an authorized Korean University. Such machinations on the part of the reactionary Japanese Government can be said to be proceeding from the hostile policy consistently followed by it toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

By presenting before our readers a true picture of the machinations of the Japanese Governmental authorities to keep the university from being approved, we hope that our readers abroad will voice stronger support and encouragement for our movements to have our University authorized at the earliest possible date.

The panoramic view of Korean University, the highest institute for Koreans' democratic and national education in Japan

Ryokichi Minobe, Governor of the Tokyo Metropolis, on Sept. 2 made clear that he had gone through all the necessary formalities for the authorization of Korean University in Tokyo and had submitted this question to the Private School Council for deliberation. This statement was made at a regular press conference given that day at the Metropolitan Government Office.

Faced with this development, Toshihiro Kennoki, Education Minister, stated on Sept. 5, after a meeting of the Cabinet, that his Government was going to take a high-handed administrative measure to frustrate any move to give approval to Korean University. He said that Prime Minister Eisaku Sato had also agreed to this step.

These moves on the part of the Government authorities are arousing a widespread denunciation by scholars and men of culture, as well as by broad sections of the Japanese people, who defined these moves as infringement upon democracy and local autonomy.

Expression of Hostile Policy

The Japanese Government's scheme to prevent Korean University from being authorized,—for this purpose, it has completely ignored not only international practices regarding national education of overseas citizens, but has also violated its own domestic laws, —can be said to be an expression of the hostile policy followed by it toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Japan's policy of hostility toward the DPRK has been becoming daily more undisguised particularly since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" with the South Korean puppets, and for the time being, this policy is being focussed upon its major target, Koreans' democratic and national education in this country, as well as on their work of repatriation to the DPRK. Other examples showing Japan's growing hostile attitude toward the DPRK are the following facts: The official forcing of "Republic of Korea" (South Korean) citizenship upon Koreans in Japan; desperate machinations to prevent the participation of the DPRK team in the recent Universiade Games in Tokyo; and the frequent occurrences of the cases of violence against Korean residents in Japan.

While multiplying their efforts to sabotage the Koreans' repatriation service, the Japanese authorities are eagerly plotting to deprive Koreans of their right to democratic and national education here, as is clearly shown from their vain attempt to submit what is called a "foreigners' school system bill" to the Diet. And their efforts not to give legal authorization to Korean University are none other than merely an expression of their long-cherished plot to obliterate the independent education of Korean citizens in this country.

Foul Dealings with Puppet South Korean Regime

Machinations of the Japanese authorities to rob Korean people of their democratic and national rights are, in short, aimed at currying favour with the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea and at creating conditions favourable for their re-invasion of that country. Or in other words, in their vicious efforts to destroy Koreans' national education, the Japanese Government authorities' aim is to prevent the Korean younger generation from becoming national-conscious, so that they may be helped in preparing conditions neccessary for their future invasion of South Korea. This would be a double hit for them.

The Japanese authorities have had no hesitation to utilize Koreans' rights as a lever in their political bargainings with the South Korean puppets recently. This can be demonstrated by the following few facts. During his stay in South Korea, Eisaku Sato, Japanese Prime Minister, did not try to conceal his intention, saying that "the Japanese Government has no intention to extend the existing Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan."

His intention did not remain only an "intention," but was developed into a decision later, when he included Japan's stand on Koreans' repatriation into the joint statement which was issued shortly after the first "ROK-Japan Ministerial Meeting" in Tokyo. Japan's stand was to discontinue the humanitarian undertaking now continuing for eight full years.

As for the question regarding the authorization of Korean University, Isaji Tanaka, Japanese Justice Minister, during his stay in South Korea, talked, behind doors, with Jung Il Kwon, puppet South Korean Prime Minister, about the seriousness of this question. On Sept. 4, the puppet South Korean Foreign Minister called the attention of the "ROK" Ambassador in Tokyo to this question. More gravely, the "ROK" Embassy in Tokyo lodged, earlier on Aug. 24, an official protest with the Governor of the Tokyo Metropolis against his step for the authorization of the university. It is said that the governor is now under growing threat by Japanese right-wing elements and by those who are instigated by the "ROK Embassy" as well.

Han Duk Su, President of Korean University, together with its students

What kind of legal ground the South Korean puppets have to be enabled to interfere with the right of the governor to give legal approval to the university which is run by Koreans on their own and whose maintenance is completely in accordance with international practices? We can never tolerate such a challenge by the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese reactionaries to our right to the democratic and national education whose legitimacy has been established by both international law and practices.

Educational Content Of Korean University

The present massive settlement of Koreans in Japan is a result of Japanese colonial rule over Korea in the past. Koreans in Japan had to cross the sea to Japan in search of new livelihoods, after their land had been snatched away by the Japanese imperialists. Not only their dear home country, they had also been deprived of their own language and national history and even been forced to change their names to Japanese-style names. This bitter experience common to all Koreans in Japan made it imperative for them to start democratic and national education, or independent education in their mother tongue and according to their traditions, for the Korean younger generation. Thus, shortly after their liberation in 1945, they set about solving this national problem, by establishing schools entirely on

(Continued on page 5)

Frustrating Approval of Korean Univ.

Japanese People Demand Authorization

Risaku Mudai, professor emeritus of Keio University, and three other eminent Japanese scholars on Sept. 4 visited the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Office and handed Ryokichi Minobe, Governor of the Tokyo Metropolis, a statement calling on him to do more efforts for the earliest authorization of Korean University in Kodaira City, Tokyo.

In the interview with the governor, the visitors, on behalf of 2,000 noted scholars and men of letters who affixed their signatures to a document demanding an authorized Korean University, inspired the governor to further efforts to get the university in question legally approved as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the governor made clear earlier on Sept. 2 that he had submitted to the Private School Council the question regarding the authorization of Korean University for deliberation.

The statement handed to the governor that day bears the signatures of nine representatives of the Japanese academic world including: Tetsuzo Tanigawa, former president of Hosei University; Risaku Mudai, professor emeritus of Keio University; Satoru Umene, president of Wako University; Sahei Watanabe, president of Hosei University; Bantaro Kido, former president of Hokkaido Education University; Akira Igarashi, assistant professor of Tokyo University; Yoichi Fukushima, vice-director of the Sixth Department of the Japan Science Council, and Yoshio Nakano, a reviewer.

(A partial text of the statement is printed on page 6.)

On Sept. 6, a meeting was held at the Gakushi-Kaikan Hall, Tokyo, by some 50 Japanese university professors who added their signatures to a petition demanding authorization of the university concerned.

The meeting discussed ways and means of how to further develop movements for the authorization of Korean University, by winning broader support from scholars and men of culture throughout this country.

The Communist Party of Japan on Sept. 6 dispatched a delegation to Prime Minister's official residence to protest the Government against its recently growing interference with local autonomy, as is seen from its open challenge to the Governor of the Tokyo Metropolis who made public his determination to authorize Korean University.

The delegation members met Takao Kameoka, deputy general-secretary of the Cabinet at Prime Minister's residence andstrongly protested the Government against its infringement upon the law of local autonomy.

Later, they visited the Education Ministry and met with Toshihiro Kennoki, Education Minister, to make a similar protest.

The Japan Socialist Party also dispatched a protest-delegation that day to the Education Ministry. The delegation members were: Masatsugu Ishibashi, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Party; Shichiro Matsumoto, Director of the International Affairs Department of the Party and Shinichi Kobayashi. In an interview with the Education Minister, they demanded the earliest authorization of Korean University.

On the other hand, meetings were held recently in many parts of this country, by Japanese people in all walks of life, demanding the earliest realization of an authorized Korean University.

Representatives of the Japan Communist Party and the Japan Socialist Party protesting Toshihiro Kennoki, Education Minister (second from left), against the Government's interference with the matter concerning the authorization of Korean University (Sept. 6, at the Education Ministry)

Japanese Papers Favouring Authorization

Denouncing their Government's unreasonable move to prevent Korean University from being recognized by the Tokyo Metropolis and in support of an early realization of its authorization, Japan's leading papers are of late editorially devoting much space to this matter.

Akahata, organ of the CC of the JCP, and the JSP organ **Shakaishinpo** have been writing daily on this issue, exposing the ulterior purpose the Government has in meddling in this problem.

All other leading papers including the **Asahi, Mainichi, Yomiuri** have also started reporting on the content of education and history of the university.

The **Asahi** of Sept. 3 printed a reporter's account at the top of its culture column on Page 14. Under the headline "Korean University awaiting settlement. Students deny 'anti-Japanese education,'" it described the present situation of the university, saying that "Korean University is still left unrecognized. It is as incompetent as a private school in a back street," thus indirectly criticizing some people who had not yet recognized the university.

The article hit the Government for its false propaganda against the university, for its cooking up of ungrounded accusations, "anti-Japanese education" and "military training at the campus," which have been its only excuse to put spokes in the wheels of those who want to have the university authorized.

And the reporter comments: "Students bow politely when they walk past... Chorus resounding from the class room... A youthful vigor when they talk about their fatherland... All these must be what most Japanese visitors feel somewhat odd at the university... These may be the only difference, if any, between Korean and Japanese universities."

The **Mainichi** of even date quoted in its "Men of the times" column Li Jin Kyoo, vice-President of the university, as saying: "Education cannot be conducted in a stealthy way. Goods can be made secretly but not human beings. If one sees what our students do, one will grasp clearly the way our students are being taught. Our boys have never been a nuisance to neighboring Japanese inhabitants, nor caused trouble to the public.

These facts are a clean answer to the question of whether we are actually giving 'anti-Japanese education' or not."

Another leading paper **Tokyo Shinbun** on Sept. 6 and 7 carried in two installations interviews at the university, under the headline "Visiting Korean university; National conscience seething."

(Continued from page 4)

their own. In this context, it must be remembered that they were boundlessly supported and inspired by the warm care extended to them by their fatherland. Indeed, present development of Koreans' national education in Japan would have been impossible without this solicitude. Koreans in Japan have 145 schools of all levels, from primary school to university. This means that they are practising education for their sons and daughters on the basis of a uniform educational system.

Korean University was founded in 1956, urged by the necessity to give higher-level education to the Korean graduates who were disqualified to take entrance examinations for Japanese universities, and also by the fact that Koreans had to have their own teachers to teach at now more than 140 schools of their own. Education at the university is practised in the Korean language. The main educational objectives of the university are to bring up students to be men equipped with a knowledge of their national traditions and culture and with advanced scientific knowledge, so that they may contribute toward national construction and further development of their national culture, and toward strengthened ties of friendship with the Japanese people and peoples the world over.

Particularly, taking into consideration the fact that nearly all the students were born in Japan and spend not a little of their time in the Japanese community, the university attaches first and foremost importance to cultivating them in the spirit of national identity (*Jooche*, or the independent stand of the Korean nation). Hence, the Korean language, history and the Korean traditions and culture are the major subjects taught there.

Growing Support of Japanese People

Education is open to the public when it is exercised normally. A yardstick to determine what kind of education is practised at a given school may be said to be the behaviour of its students. If this is true, statements made, in praise of the students, by Japanese visitors to Korean University, are meaningful: Their opinions are that "Korean University students are full of hope for the future, they are polite to visitors; their manners are correct and agreeable; and they are young men with tender hearts."

Despite these unbiased opinions, however, some of the Japanese government officials are eagerly disseminating such groundless slanders as "education at Korean schools are aimed at anti-Japanese indoctrination," and "particularly at Korean University, students are receiving military drills." When they refer to the so-called anti-Japanese indoctrination, it is clear that these prejudiced people have in mind the teaching of Korean history, particularly that part of it describing Japanese colonial rule over Korea in the past.

If, by learning Korean history, the students are enabled to have a correct understanding of the past relations between Korea and Japan, then it would only serve to further develop friendly relations between the Korean and Japanese peoples, far from damaging it. If the Japanese reactionaries' arguments that military exercises are a subject in the university, should be true, then how could it be understood that many local assemblies have adopted resolutions demanding that the authorities concerned legally authorize the university as soon as possible?

Or, have all the Kodaira Municipal Assemblymen gone out of their heads when they adopted a similar resolution, after they had witnessed what had been going on at the university in the past 10 years?

Japan's Moral Responsibility

As is well known, overseas citizens of any sovereign state have the right to give their children education in their mother tongue. This is provided for also in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This is also completely in accordance with international practices.

The Japanese Government is under a moral obligation to guarantee that Koreans in Japan can enjoy to the fullest extent all their democratic and national rights, to say nothing of their right to their independent educational activities. This is particularly so when the historical circumstances attending the present massive settlement of Koreans in Japan is taken into consideration: Namely, Koreans in Japan are those who came to Japan in search of means of living, as a result of the expropriation of their land by the Japanese colonialists in the past, and those who were taken here for forced labour or for military services,—and their children.

What is required of the Japanese Government is to respect accepted international practices, fulfill the moral responsibility it assumes before the Korean people and to take sincerely into consideration the support of broad sections of the Japanese people for the university, support which is growing with every passing day.

Korean University in International Life

President of Korean University and presidents of Japanese universities and other eminent scholars at the conference held on Mar. 3 in Tokyo, to discuss questions regarding the protection of Koreans' national education in Japan and the promotion of scientific and cultural exchange between Korea and Japan.

View of the gala reception given in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Korean University in Tokyo. Seen in the first row of the audience of many foreign guests is Han Duk Su, President of the university (first from left), talking with V.M. Vinogradov, former Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo (second from left).

Statement

(Handed to Tokyo Governor by Representatives of 2,000 Scholars in Japan)

Since the first days of its founding in 1956, Korean University has made many successes in the field of academic pursuit and, as the only educational institute for producing teachers needed for Korean-run schools in Japan, has done much in promoting scientific exchange between Japan and Korea.

Korean University must be legally authorized as soon as possible, and its authorization is, we think, completely in accordance with the Japanese Constitution and with the spirit of the Elemental Law of Education.

Regrettably, however, it is widely reported that the Japanese Government is going to prevent, by all means, the university from being legally approved and for this purpose, it is building up pressure to bear upon the Tokyo Governor against his statement favouring the authorization of the university.

We demand that the Government, on the basis of the Constitution and respecting the spirit of the Elemental Law of Education, guarantee the right of Koreans in Japan to their democratic and national education, and that it authorize the university at the earliest possible date, by dealing with this matter of authorization as a matter of education, pure and simple.

Korean University is making consistent efforts to promote friendly relations and scientific and cultural exchange with universities and research centers in this country and in other foreign countries.

While widely introducing into this country scientific achievements made in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, teachers and other workers at the university are actively conducting scientific and cultural exchange with Japanese scientists and scholars through various channels, and the university often sponsors various symposiums with the positive participation of Japanese universities and scientists and scholars.

In March this year the president of the university was host to a conference of presidents and professors of various Japanese universities, which was attended by 47 professors and presidents of Tokyo University, Hitotsubashi University, Meiji University, Chuo University and other universities in the Kanto district. Last November the president hosted at a conference of presidents and professors of 20 leading universities in the Kinki district, including Osaka University, Kyoto University, and Doshisha University.

Korean University is making no small contribution to scientific and cultural exchange between Korea and Japan. The number of Japanese scientists, scholars, men of culture, students, and other people of various levels, who have visited the university in the past year since its 10th founding anniversary, totals some 15,000.

"I have greatly been impressed by the validity and reasonableness of national education when I visited and saw Korean University, with my own eyes." said Mr. Shigeru Nambara, former President of Tokyo University. This view was shared by many other prominent men of culture.

Students at the university are actively engaged in joint activities such as chorus, dancing, soccer games with Japanese students.

Korean University is in constant contact with universities and various research institutes in foreign countries. On the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary, Korean University was greeted with messages of congratulations from 33 universities in 28 countries, including the Lumumba University of Friendship Among Nations in the USSR, Peking University, Cambridge University and Yale University, from various international organizations and from world-famous scientists and scholars and men of culture, including Nobel Prize-winner Dr. Bertrand Russell.

The late Soviet astronaut V. Komarov with Korean University students. During his short stay in Japan, the world-famous space pilot visited Korean University in July of last year.

In August this year a party of the National Sophia Children's Choir visited the university and deepened friendship with the students there.

During the same month, celebrated father of modern research on origin of life Dr. Alexandr I. Oparin delivered a lecture at the university.

My First Visit to Korean University

by *Kimio Taguchi*

In April of 1956 Korean people here built a Korean university on their own. The teachers and students built all the school buildings except the main building. Drawing designs, mixing cement and gravels, setting up scaffolds and working platforms, the teachers and students built the 1,000-man, four-story dormitory consisting of four buildings, the library and the auditorium which accomodates one thousand and several hundred people.

The students at the university attend 80-minutes classes a day till one o'clock in the afternoon, after which they are engaged in sports or other club activities according to their tastes and enjoy free hours. There is no student here who asks their friends to say "Present" for him in the classes to play truant or monopolizes the achievements of study. It is because what matters here in this school is study and hard work itself, not qualification.

The students here do not permit any of their classmates to fail to understand nor lag behind in the scholastic results; they help each other in their study until they arrive at the same goal. Everything is considered part of their collective responsibility. Not confining their human relations to the classes only, they deepen their friendship and ties on the common bases of national sentiments and pride as Koreans, in their real life, all living in the dormitory. From this school are born a large army of men who can give full play to their abilities with burning love for their fatherland and fully employ them in their respective fields of activity by combining practice and theory.

The traditional Korean dance is popular at Korean University. The Korean dance does much in promoting students to be national-conscious.

I bet that it is this fact that the Liberal-Democratic Party and the reactionaries of Japan most dread. I think that the Koreans in this country are proud of this university as their own and keep it as their spiritual mainstay because the school is a bridgehead of the impetous national feelings of the Koreans who are determined not to be swallowed by the stubborn Japanization policy of the Japanese Government.

Today when the national education of Korean people in Japan is taking roots after many years of trials and hardships, the Sato Cabinet is making strenuous efforts to obliterate their national education, branding it as "anti-Japanese," utilizing the illegally and forcibly concluded "Japan-South Korea Treaty." The Sato Cabinet is plotting to oppress the national education of Koreans in Japan by revising the "School Education Law" for the worse.

We Japanese people should realize that this question vitally involves not only the Koreans here but Japanese people themselves. We should realize that the struggle to smash this plot of the Sato Cabinet is not merely a struggle to defend the national education of Koreans but our struggle, too.

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in the People's Korea.